

One would suppose to titles in the newspapers in Congress, and the and resolutions coming from all parts of the country of the Nation was a move, like a puppet—and Democratic claque know General Grant. It will be now, as the Fr. in 1872, when he was arraigned of all kinds of violations of the people will endorse him and command his services, the facts upon which he proved during the war, or in command of the army, since he has been President last man to yield to claim entirely on information of his own, and that he will tenor of his way regard representation or abuse.

General Sheridan has stated the facts as they Louisiana." Our soldiers' arms of the Union army and the loyal people general Phil Sheridan when he so forcibly, "the spirit of authority and an interest in the south.

There has been no better situation since last Fr. been rumors that the G. unit and that a change notwithstanding Secretogram to Shadwell the course; as far as known by the President's efforts to give peaceful. It is understood that this is impracticable and by the papers which have message to Congress ton.

The "Pacific Mail" in the Committee on Ways and means many members been examined as to the that was used to influence preparation for this Ste. Immense sums have been Congressmen, and the to discover the amount about to find the man who they are confronted by witness that he can't would be violating the and client. Senator from the money have been lost. They were all agents of specific Mail Company. The for the same end, viz. subsidy from Congress, assume they all need all influence and blandishment to accomplish their ends each decline to sell just most provocative argument this, one Mr. Trower's contempt of the House, while the others plead and go free. Third, the bottom of these culprits time being such as to need in insurance protection that may be forced its doors.

The action of the mail hampered, in treating thoughtful and erudite, barrass a young sister to maintain her superior arched party at home around her. That moment being now remove Spain to a monarchy, I now able to maintain consistent with our Nation demands that we should Spain for the Virginians intent will be fully endorsed people in carrying Cuban affairs indicate but emphatic language struggle for freedom in has been waged with that it commands the one who desires to see our policy honored with positive, inasmuch asopathy will not be incurred.

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The Bloomfield Record.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE TOWNSHIP.

S. M. HULIN, Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1875.

New Jersey Legislature.—The Governor's Message.

Both Houses of the Legislature organized on Tuesday afternoon Hon. John W. Taylor received the appointment of President of the Senate, and in the House Geo. O. Vanderbilt, of Mercer Co., was elected Speaker. N. W. Voorhees, of Hunterdon, was appointed Secretary of the Senate, and in the House John Carpenter, Jr., was appointed Clerk, the usual Assistants, Doorkeepers, etc., also being made.

The annual message of the Governor was received. It is devoted largely to a discussion of the finances of the State, in which it appears that the war debts about \$2,500,000, and which is being gradually diminished. The Governor takes occasion to direct the attention of legislators to the heavy cost of the state printing which amounted last year to \$13,893, and shows an increase of 20 per cent. a year. He recommends means to be taken to reduce and limit the expense.

Referring to the School Fund revenue, derived from the sales and leases of lands under water, by the act of April 6, 1871, the Governor thinks the law a good one, and that it ought not to be changed. "Should the Legislature, however, think it wise to divert any of the riparian moneys hereafter to be received from permanent investment in the school fund, such moneys should be used only for educational purposes or for the establishment of institutions germane thereto."

The message also contains many interesting details relating to the State institutions, and to agricultural, geology, state-boundaries, the public health, &c.

Under the heading of federal and state rights, the Governor, speaking of Louisiana affairs, arraigns the administration for the course adopted and asserts that its action was without warrant in law. He concludes by recommending that in the name of New Jersey, a State that has ever been loyal to the constitution and the laws, and which has on all occasions sustained the national government in the exercise of legitimate powers, you do promptly and in firm and decided language protest against the recent unlawful action of the federal authorities in using the military power of the United States to invade the constitutional rights of sister state of Louisiana.

The later and more authentic details of affairs in Louisiana should have the tendency to check the needlessly vehement denunciation of the administration by its opponents at the north. Should the Democrats in the New Jersey House pass resolutions of a tenor, recommended by the Governor, the Senate will have an opportunity, through its Republican majority, to nullify the effect of such hasty action.

The first business of the Legislature, after the inauguration of Gov. Bedell, with a grand military parade and other imposing demonstrations, will be the fight for a United States Senator to take the place of John P. Stockton, the present incumbent. Attorney General Gilchrist and ex-Gov. Randolph are among the most prominent candidates. Mr. Jacob Vanaja, of Morristown, is another aspirant, and according to the "Courier" correspondent has already put in his appearance, at Trenton, ahead of his competitors. Mr. Randolph seems to have the lead, and will probably win the prize.

Among the most important matters of legislation to be taken up will be the bill which failed last year, to give Roman Catholic priests the right to enter the State reformatory institutions and teach their own distinct from of religion. Another question will be the consideration of the constitutional amendments, which passed the last Legislature, are to be passed upon by the next, and then finally submitted to the people. Efforts will be made, on the one side, to extend the act allowing seven per cent interest to all parts of the State, and on the other to repeal it altogether. Other business will be to provide for an asylum for the deaf and dumb at New-Brunswick and for the blind at Trenton; for the better protection of the lives of passengers on railroads; to regulate the traffic in intoxicating and malt liquors; to create several new counties; to authorize an independent ferry by the Morris and Essex Railroad Company between New-York and Hoboken, and to create a Creedmoor. Beside these, notices are already given of numerous applications of local and private character relating to cities and township, highways and turnpikes, incorporated companies, telegraphs, commissions for sewerage and sanitary measures, and other matters requiring legislation. The session promises to be an interesting one and in view of the two branches of the Legislature being politically in opposition to each other, no measure of a partisan character can be enacted; and the efforts of the law-makers will therefore be directed more to the public benefit and legitimate business than to the carrying out of schemes designed to advance interests of local politicians instead of the people generally.

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Tribute to Old Hickory.

The annual celebration of the battle of New Orleans by the Democrats of Bloomfield, came off in Friendship Hall last Friday evening. The effective organization of the party at the late campaign was the means of giving an increased interest to the yearly anniversary, which has been regularly respected by Mr. John Archdeacon, proprietor of the hotel in this village. The hall was well filled, and among the invited guests were quite a sprinkling of Republicans. Mr. J. H. Chambers, who is President of the Association, occupied the chair, and made the opening speech. He began by calling attention to the time-honored custom of commemorating the deeds of illustrious men and stated that they had therefore assembled to perpetuate the memory of one who, a statesman, a patriot, a soldier and a Christian had no superior among the living and but few among the dead. The speaker, after earnestly eulogizing the deeds and qualities of Jackson as a hero and statesman, closed his remarks by tendering to the struggling citizens of Louisiana, in their troubles, sympathy in their hour of trial and difficulty in the matter of self-government.

Dr. E. Macfarlan was called upon and delivered an interesting address on the Battle of New Orleans. After speaking briefly of General Jackson's military career before the memorable battle, of the 8th, the Doctor gave an account of the conflict itself, carefully collated from history.

Mr. James M. Chalmers was next introduced, and spoke upon the civility of General Jackson. He began at that point in Jackson's life when, in 1816, Aaron Burr wrote to Gov. Alston, of South Carolina, and expressed as his opinion that the military hero would be the next President. The speaker referred to Jackson's action in the Seminole war and his growing popularity. Jackson's political career fairly commenced, he said, in 1823, when he was a candidate for President. Mr. Chalmers gave a clear and concise history of the hero's Presidential career, and his many deeds that are still green in the memory of all Americans.

Mr. E. S. Wilde being introduced, gave in a few remarks a brief history of political factions since 1856, when the Republican party was first organized. He referred to the Southern troubles, and said that the Radicals were working now with only one experience as to its value and working. A single street has been widened or its widening attempted. After devoting the greater part of several sessions to Washington street, and going to some expense in surveying and advertising, our worthy Town Committee, we believe, abandoned the new law, and went back to the old plan, in order to save both time and expense to the property owners. It is probable a better law could be framed to regulate our street improvements with less than half the verbiage employed in the act we criticize. The other enactments, relating to sidewalks and gas, need tinkering in order to make them available. According to the one, we are in danger of having too much gas, and in the matter of sidewalks there is the other extreme, for we are certainly deficient in having good walks in many greatly needed localities.

Mr. William Angar, also of this place was called upon for a few remarks, but as the hour was late he said he would only take the opportunity of protesting against the tyrannical acts of Grant and his colleagues in Louisiana and elsewhere. In the language of "Old Hickory"—"The Union must and shall be preserved."

The meeting then adjourned.

Third Anniversary of the Westminster Missionary Association.

This occasion was celebrated on Sunday last and the exercises were most enjoyable to all those who were fortunate enough to be present. There were three sessions, that of the morning, beginning at 10 o'clock, with a sermon to the children by Dr. Snowden, the Missionary supported by the Society, and working among the destitute in Nebraska. The sermon was filled with most interesting incidents in the Doctor's experience in the far West.

The afternoon session was held at 2:30 o'clock, and consisted of singing by the children; reading of reports by the Secretary and Treasurer; a concert exercise on the text "Praise ye the Lord," and an address by Mr. F. H. Wisewell of New York.

The Treasurer's report showed that upwards of \$100 had been raised during the year by the Society and expended for Missionary purposes.

The concert exercise was conducted by Mr. Moore, the President of the Association, and was carried on by the children in a most creditable manner. The text was spelled out, and the letters passed upon by one, and hung upon a large and beautiful harp which was placed at the rear of the platform. The effect was very fine, and the teaching of the whole was excellent.

In the evening session, which was held at 7 p.m., an admirable address was delivered by Dr. Snowden. He gave graphic accounts of his work, and fastened the attention and aroused the enthusiasm of all who heard him. Brief remarks were also made by Messrs. Ludlam, Cook and Moore. A noticeable feature of the evening was the circulation of the first number of the "Missionary Offering"—a paper giving the names of the officers of the Church, Sunday School and Missionary Society, also containing an address to the children by the Pastor; extracts from Dr. Snowden's letters; original contributions, &c. It was very valuable for the sake of its contents, and will prove pleasant memento of the day.

The occasion was one long to be remembered by all, and was aptly styled by one who was present, "a red letter day."

THE STOLEN MURILLO.—On the 2d inst., two Spaniards offered for sale in Schaus' art gallery in New York a valuable oil painting, tacked at the edges on a plain strainer. Mr. Schaus recognized it as Murillo's "St. Anthony of Padua," stolen from the Cathedral of Seville about two months ago. Mr. Schaus pursued the Spaniards to leave the picture in his art gallery for a few days, and after they had gone he made the facts known to the Spanish Consul-General. The official also recognized it as the lost "St. Anthony of Padua" and on his insistence to take charge of its delivery to the Spanish Government, Mr. Schaus bought it, paying \$250 It is soon to be sent back to Spain.

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Township Committee Proceedings.

The regular meeting was held January 8th, present Messrs. Beach, Potter, Sherman, Reedford and Richards.

Mr. Sherman offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be placed on file:

Whereas, numerous burglaries and other crimes have been committed in the township during the past year, and believing that a special police should be employed in order to better secure the protection of persons and property and the punishment of violators of law, and that a house of detention or lock-up should be provided for offenders; and whereas, the alms house is in a condition unfit for use, and not conveniently located, and believing that it is useful that a new almshouse should be built; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Township Committee recommend that the citizens of Bloomfield vote sufficient money at the next Annual Town Meeting to employ a special police and house of detention or lock-up in accordance with sections five and six of the Act to regulate the construction of side-walks and provide for other improvements in the township of Bloomfield.

The following bills were ordered paid:

Madison Bros, crosswalks, \$30. Poor Account, certified bills of Overseer, \$178. 14. Jos K. Oakes, Assessor, \$413.80.

An old sidewalk assessment against the Newark and Bloomfield R. R. Co. was placed in hands of Township Counsel for collection.

Adjourned to Jan. 22.

Our Local Laws.

There has been in the past few months a marked lull in the discussion of our town affairs. The assembling of the Legislature will have a tendency to draw our attention again to what, if any, are our legislative needs.

If the custom hitherto in vogue is adhered to it will be along toward the close of the session before we get fairly aroused and in earnest in looking after this important matter of law. The indecent haste consequent upon such habit has its manifest effect in the inefficiency of our local laws. Take the street improvement law, Judging from what has been done under it, the past season, it is hardly what we want. Perhaps its worst fault is its insufficiency of length. But we can judge a little from experience as to its value and working. A single street has been widened or its widening attempted. After devoting the greater part of several sessions to Washington street, and going to some expense in surveying and advertising, our worthy Town Committee, we believe, abandoned the new law, and went back to the old plan, in order to save both time and expense to the property owners.

It is probable a better law could be framed to regulate our street improvements with less than half the verbiage employed in the act we criticize. The other enactments, relating to sidewalks and gas, need tinkering in order to make them available. According to the one, we are in danger of having too much gas, and in the matter of sidewalks there is the other extreme, for we are certainly deficient in having good walks in many greatly needed localities.

We notice that there is a movement showing itself in the Town Committee, looking toward the having of a lock-up and a police force. The first-named has long been a standing want of the township. All these matters are worthy of consideration, and should be taken in mind. If any legislation is necessary it is not too early for us to take such steps as will best secure what is needed.

The meeting then adjourned.

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